monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of nanoparticles.

4. (Amended) The cut filler composition of claim 3, wherein the additive is selected from the group consisting of Fe_2O_3, CuO, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, and mixtures thereof.

10. (Amended) The cut filler composition of claim 1, wherein the additive has a surface area from about 20 m^2/g to about 400 m^2/g.

11. (Amended) The cut filler composition of claim 10, wherein the additive has a surface area from about 200 m^2/g to about 300 m^2/g.

12. (Amended) A cigarette comprising a tobacco rod, wherein the tobacco rod comprises cut filler having at least one additive other than aluminum oxide capable of acting as an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of nanoparticles.

15. (Amended) The cigarette of claim 14, wherein the additive is selected from the group consisting of Fe_2O_3, CuO, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, and mixtures thereof.

25. (Amended) A method of making a cigarette, comprising

(i) adding an additive other than aluminum oxide to a cut filler, wherein the additive is capable of acting as an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of nanoparticles;

(ii) providing the cut filler comprising the additive to a cigarette making machine to form a tobacco rod; and

(iii) placing a paper wrapper around the tobacco rod to form the cigarette.

34. (Amended) The method of claim 32, wherein the additive used in step (i) is selected from the group consisting of Fe_2O_3, CuO, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, and mixtures thereof.

43. (New) A cut filler composition comprising tobacco and at least one additive capable of acting as an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of iron oxide nanoparticles.

44. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive is capable of acting as both an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide.

45. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive further comprises CuO, TiO_2, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Al_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, or mixtures thereof.

46. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 100 to about 500 nm or less than about 100 nm.

47. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 5 to about 50 nm or less than about 5 nm.

48. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive has a surface area from about 20 m^2/g to about 200 m^2/g or about 200 m^2/g to about 400 m^2/g.

49. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive is amorphous.

50. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive is Fe_2O_3.

51. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature greater than about 150°C.

52. (New) The cut filler composition of claim 43, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature of from about 200°C to 600°C.

53. (New) A cigarette comprising a tobacco rod, wherein the tobacco rod comprises cut filler having at least one additive capable of acting as an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of iron oxide nanoparticles.

54. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive is capable of acting as both an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide.

55. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive further comprises CuO, TiO_2, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Al_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, or mixtures thereof.

56. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 100 to about 500 nm or less than about 100 nm.

57. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 5 to about 50 nm or less than about 5 nm.

58. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive has a surface area from about 20 m^2/g to about 200 m^2/g or about 400 m^2/g to about 300 m^2/g.

59. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the cigarette comprises from about 5 mg to about 40 mg or about 40 mg to about 100 mg of the additive per cigarette.

60. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive is amorphous.

61. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive is Fe_2O_3.

62. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature greater than about 150°C.

63. (New) The cigarette of claim 53, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature of from about 200°C to 600°C.

64. (New) A method of making a cigarette, comprising

(i) adding an additive to a cut filler, wherein the additive is capable of acting as an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and/or as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide, wherein the additive is in the form of iron oxide nanoparticles;

(ii) providing the cut filler comprising the additive to a cigarette making machine to form a tobacco rod; and

(iii) placing a paper wrapper around the tobacco rod to form the cigarette.

65. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive is capable of acting as both an oxidant for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and as a catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide.

66. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive further comprises CuO, TiO_2, CeO_2, Ce_2O_3, Al_2O_3, Y_2O_3 doped with zirconium, Mn_2O_3 doped with palladium, or mixtures thereof.

67. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 100 to about 500 nm or less than about 100 nm.

68. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive has an average particle size of about 5 to about 50 nm or less than about 5 nm.

69. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive has a surface area from about 20 m^2/g to about 200 m^2/g or about 200 m^2/g to about 400 m^2/g.

70. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the cigarette comprises from about 5 mg to about 40 mg or about 40 mg to about 100 mg of the additive per cigarette.

71. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive is amorphous.

72. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive is Fe_2O_3.

73. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature greater than about 150°C.

74. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the additive oxidizes and/or catalyzes the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide at a temperature of from about 200°C to 600°C.